WILHITE'S

FOR

SORE EYES,

Or any common form of inflamed

WE SELL IT

With the understanding that if it does not prove beneficial or effect a Cure. after directions have been carefully followed, the sum paid for it

WILL BE REFUNDED.

It has been sold on these conditions for the past FOUR YEARS, and as yet we have

Never had a Complaint of It,

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IT DID NOT CURE!

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A NEW PREPARATION.

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But has been only four or

PROPRIETARY MEDICINE

SORE EYES

Ask your neighbor,

or some one who has seen it tried. It has cured SEVERE cases in from six to twenty-

Price, 25c. per Bottle.

PURISHE TORINGE

WILHITE & WILHITE, PROPRIETORS.

Sept 25, 1884

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer. years before Christ, but has been repeated by destroyed by the conquering armies which have so often except over the conduction of the con preserved in the derivation of our modern word, milliner. The broad plain of Lomin modern times the arena where French, famous in the history of the great Napo-

Of the many churches of Italy, the cathe. the trip. the nave rises 155 feet above the marble losaic of the pavement, and is supported by massive pillars from eight to twelve feet in diameter, surmounted by statues in niches instead of capitals. But it is in the wonderful decorations of its exterior rather than the beauty of its interior that the principal interest of the Cathedral lies. Its roof is composed of blocks of marble and from it rises a perfect lab yrinth of turrets and pinnacles, with thousands of statues and elaborate orna-ments of every kind. From the platform of the spire which surmounts the dome the view is the finest in Northern Italy. The Alps rising far away on the North, with Mont Blanc and Monta Rosa standing out in bold relief, circle around to the East and West and form almost a semi circle; while to the South, beyond the fertile plains, the Apennines, those "mighty mountains, dim and gray," fill nearly half of the remaining horizon.

Near the cathedral is the Gallery of

Victor Emanuel, a beautiful glass covered arcade, erected at a cost of over \$1, 500,000 and occupied with shops. The La Scala theatre, one of the largest in the world, is also in this central part of about the city. Its immense stage, 150 feet the city. deep and over 100 wide, is alone as la ge as many theatres, while its vast audit

up to the roof, gives accommodation to many thousands of pleasure seekers.

The Italian Lakes, Maggiore, Como, and Lugano, lie nearly North of Milan and only about thirty miles distant. As our time was somewhat limited we did not make an extended star in this not make an extended stay in this beau-tiful region, but contented ourself with a view of Maggiore, which we reached at Laveno by rail from Milan, and passed thence by steamer to Intra. This lake not to be compared with Lake Lucerne in Switzerland, and is also pronounced inferior to Lake Como by those who have seen the latter. It is about 45 will restaurants of Paris or New York. seen the latter. It is about 45 miles in the glacier on the backs of men. Even the wood used for cooking is estimated to miles. The shore is studded with dirty cost a half a franc, or about ten cents in Italian villages, in which, as some writer has said, "the charm of many an exquisite bit of Italian village scenery is dis-pelled as soon as you get within smelling distance of it." The famous Borromean Isles are on the Southeast side of the lake near Pallanza, and are noted for their picturesque beauty as well as for their having been the residence of Cardi-

nal Charles Borromeo. At Intra we took "diligence," for a ride of about seventy miles over the great Simplon route across the Alps from Italy to Switzerland. The diligence is a singular type of mountain coach. Besides the driver's ceat it is divided into to the inside of an ordinary stage coach, the coupe, under the driver's seat. with glass front and sides, and the ban-quette, a seat perched high up in the rear with a carriage top to protect it from the weather. They are no by the government and a sufficient amount of fuss and feathers and red tape is connected with their management to start an army; but a Rocky Mountain stage driver who had been dead ten years, would rouse himself in his grave and hold his ribs together to laugh at some of the impracticable and almost impossible methods used in running them. Fairly good horses are supplied, but the time is very slow, it requir ing over thirteen hours to accomplish the

listance from Intra to Brieg.

The Simplon road was constructed by the Simplen road was constructed by the first Napoleon early in the present century and is but one of the many evidences found throughout Western Europe of the genius of that mighty conquerer. It was his intention to have terminated the route at Milan, and to that end he commenced the erection of a grand tri-umphal arch in that city; but this plan was never carried out and the arch was not completed until 1883. The road is broad and well made and in many places as it winds up the mountain, tunnels and galleries have been cut in the solid rock o protect the traveler from avalanches and glacier streams. The summit of the pass is 6,594 feet above the sea and from this point the descent to Brieg, which is only fifteen miles distant, is very rapid. At many points on the road, as we whirl down the mountain side, a fine view of the valley can be obtained and the little village of Brieg seems almost near enough so that we could pitch a stone into its streets; but it is late at night before we reach our hotel and we were

not unwilling to accept the rest and shel-From Brieg we take the railway the next morning for Martigny, about 50 miles distant and after a few hours stay at the latter place we secure a carriage for the trip over the Tete Noir pass to Chamouni. Martigoy is at the intersection of three of the great Alpine passes with the valley of the Rhone. The Simplon, over which we have just traveled, the Great St. Bernard and Turin and the Martin and the many second all terminates. Tele Noir which we now ascend all terminate here. For several hours we zigzag along up the side of the mountain, enjoying to the utmost the varied views of valley and lefts necks which we have the varied views of valley and lefts necks which we have the varied views of valley and lefts necks which we have the varied views of valley and lefts necks which we have the varied views of valley and lefts necks which we have the varied views of valley and lefts necks which we have the varied views of valley and lefts necks which we have the varied views of valley which we have the valley which which we have the valley which we have the valley which which we have the valley ley and lofty peaks which are presented to us, until we reach the summit, 6,600 feet above the sea level. A few hours more brings us down the range to the mountain-guarded valley of Chamouni, through which flows the milky Aree, fed by the great glaciers which flank the sputs of the range.

The little village of Chamouni, composed almost entrely of hotels, is located in the far West, while on the posed almost entrely of hotels, is located.

at the very foot of Mt. Blanc, which is not in Switzerland, as is usually supposed, but a few miles over the border, in The city of Milan bears the impress of France. It was late in the evening when the nineteenth century more than any other stot in Italy account make a story of the stot in Italy account make a story of the stot in Italy account make a story of the story other spot in Italy except, perhaps, Turin; and yet it is one of the oldest cities of this historic land. It was founded 600 dawned bright and clear and the views of the mountain ranges on either side of the valley were most inspiring. The lofty summit of Mt. Blanc presented a temptation which we registed for a time but

which have so often swept over this part of Italy. Its manufacturing interests are very large and its population of 320,000 is second only to that of Naples. For ladies in particular its history should be counseled to go into training before attempting so to go into training before attempting so viewed by the broad light of day some of the places over which we had passed by moonlight, it would, to say the least, have caused a shudder had we been given outfit, consisting of a stout steel shod outfit, consisting of a course of course, dependent of the places over which we had passed by moonlight, it would, to say the least, have caused a shudder had we been given to that mode of expression. We reached you please, but you will safety, however, and received the places over which we had passed by moonlight, it would, to say the least, have caused a shudder had we been given to that mode of expression. We reached you please, but you will not place to the places over which we had passed by moonlight, it would, to say the least, have caused a shudder had we been given to that mode of expression. We reached you please, but you will not place to the places over which we had passed by moonlight, it would, to say the least, have caused a shudder had we been given to that mode of expression. which have so often swept over this part | counsel of old residenters who advised us ladies, in particular, its history should be especially interesting, as early in the 16th century it established and controlled the fashions of Europe, a fact which we have

sior," we started for the top.

The first escent of Mont Blanc was made in 1786 by Balmat and DeSaussure bardy in which Milan is situated has been and since that time ascents have been in modern times the arena where French,
Austrians and Italians have often fought.
The battle fields of Marengo and I adi The battle fields of Marengo and Lodi, snow storms on the summit, or dense fogs which envelope the mountain for weeks, leon, as well as Magenta, the glory of the least of the December 1997 the least of the last of the Bonapartes, are all near the stances there is enough of difficulty and danger to give spice and excitement to

dral of Milan ranks next to St. Peter's We left Chamouni shortly before noon at Rome in point of magnificence and interest with the added adverse and us to the base of the mountain at a point interest, with the added advantage of alongside the great glacier "des Bossons," being Gothic in its architecture. It was commenced nearly five hundred years, which fed from the snows of the summit ago and is not yet completed. The facade, although marred by the severely classical doors, is one of the finest in The online structure covers. Chastical doors, is one of the finest in Europe. The entire structure covers about two and one-half acres of ground, it being nearly 500 feet in length and about 200 feet wide. The vaulting of the mountain, crossing occationally the track of recent avalanches which have swept down great trees like which have swept down great trees like ferns from their path, until we reach the cabin of "Pierre Pointue," the first station of the ascent and an elevation of the ascent and an elevation of the sacent and sace over 6,000 feet. Here we stop for lunch, and to enjoy the fine view of the valley of Chamouni and the mountains beyond which is here obtained. Shortly after leaving Pierre Pointue, we reach the "snow line," and go out upon the treach-erous surface of the glacier. For greater protection against a possible slip or fall, a rope of perhaps 40 feet in length is now rought into requisition and the members of the party are attached to each other, and with our guide en chef ahead, ourself in the middle and our second guide or porter behind we go on, avoiding a best we see that the second se ing as best we can the threatening avalanches which overhang from the cliffs above, as well as the deep crevasses which open far down into the glacier in every direction. Some of the crevasses while extending downward into the glacier for fifty or seventy-five feet are so narrow that one can leap across the top, while others are so wide that ladders are brought into use, upon which we cross on bands and feet over the yawning Others are covered or partially aber

with snow, and great care is eat it give way and precipitate edepths below. All are passed v, however, and about two and hours after leaving Pierre Pointage has a constant to the same that the second state of the same that it is the second state of the same that is the same that it is the same that is the same tue e reach the second station, the little cabin of "Grand Mulets," over 10,000 feet above tide water. It is built on a rock that rises in the centre of the glacier and around which the broken stream of snow and ice presses its way. This point is frequently visited by parties who do not purpose to go farther; while many who start for the summit never pass this cabin. Refreshments are here supplied It is far abov the timber line and every-thing used here must be brought over

our money per pound. Here we passed the night, or rather a portion of it, as at midnight we were awakened by the voice of our guide calling us to breakfast; and at 1:00 a. m. guides and tourist were again lashed together and went out into the night, hoping to reach the top before the heat of the sun should soften the snow. The moon had just appeared above the heri moon had just appeared above the hori-zon and its cold rays lighting up the vast snow fields around us, with the silvered summit far above, and the dark valley far below, gave a ghastly beauty and weird splendor to the scene which words cannot describe. The silence was unboken, save by the harsh crunch of the frozen snow under our feet as we strode onward, or the gull thunder of some avalanche hurling itself from the dizzy heights of the glacier into the depths below. We the glacier into the depths below. We desire in the premises. The letter inclosing the glacier into the depths below. We made our way onward and upward as best we might, now making long detours be read by you to Mr. Caldwell if you to avoid open crevasses, now working along steep slopes whose icy surface necessitated the cutting of steps in order to obtain a foothold, until at about 2,000 feet above the Grand Mulets an obstruc-tion was found which seemed to effectually bat all further progress. A broad, deep crevasse had opened across our route and examination failed to reveal any way of getting around it. At length a spot was found where an overhanging wall of was found where an overhanging wall of ice and snow hung far out over the opposite side of the crevasse, but rose high above our heads, and at one point a narrow neck of frozen snow jutted out nearly to this wall. Here our guide stopped, and in a few moments had, with his axe, cut out in the wall as high as he could reach a space large enough to hold his body. Then calling up the porter, with the injunction to us to "stand very strong," he went up over the porter's back into the opening he had made and from thence cut steps into the ice and son if your friends would desire to estabstrong," he went up over the porter's back into the opening he had made and from thence cut steps into the ice and finally reached the top. We then followed in the same manner and by our united strength drew up the porter and converd at the same in the same manner and by our united strength drew up the porter and converd at shout 4.00. again pressed onward. At about 4:00 localities, and it will be in my power to o'clock we reached the Grand Plateau "cast an Anchor to the Windward" in and witnessed a most glorious sunrise. y'r behalf if you desire it. Please think The stars had been fading one by one over the matter, and confer with Mr. and the light growing stronger; until at Caldwell; and let me know y'r desires as last the "Lord of Day" appeared above the Eastern horizon and the mountains is, of covres, no special hurry; but I were lit up with the effulgent rays. From the Grand Plateau for some dis-

tance the ascent was up steep slopes which required only pattence and endurance to surmount; but farther on we reached the "Bosses du Dromadaire," or Humps of the Dromedary, a series of ateep, sharp ridges, along the edge of which we could only make our way by cutting steps in the ice and frozen snow, while on either side the smooth surface descended at an angle of perhaps seventy degrees to unknown precipies below, making the ascent not only slow and toilsome, but exceedingly dangerous. But at last all difficulties were surmounted and at 8:00 o'clock, exactly seven hours after leaving the Grand Mulets, we stood proudly on the summit. Mont Blanc!

upon Alpa" in indescribable majesty; with Monta Rosa and a half dozen lower peaks, none of them less than two miles high, looking like puny hills beside the giant on which we stand. A heavy gale was blowing and the cold was intense; so severe, in fact, that later on one of our

places quite difficult; but when we 85 at different periods in the past. They viewed by the broad light of day some of give me the assurance that you shall the hearty congratulations of a crowd of tourists who had been auxiously watch-

ing our progress with a powerful glass since early morning.

The next day being the Sabbath we rested; and on Monday visited the Mer de Glace, a glacier whose surface for a long distance is nearly flat and whose de Glace, a glacier whose surface for a long distance is nearly flat and whose hillocks and ridges have been likened to a stormy sea suddenly frozen. Crossing mountain land, we took diligence the next morning for Geneva, a delightful ride of about fifty miles, over a fine road and in the midst of some very picturesque

THE PLUMED KNAVE.

James G. Blaine Writes Himself Down s Rogue. To the People of the United States . Believing that it is our duty to lay be-fore our fellow-countrymen the following documents which have been in our pos-

safe keeping in the hands of Messre. Sohler & Welch, counsellors, of Boston, and herewith submit their contents without comment. The letters from Mr. Fisher are letter-press copies of the

AUGUSTA, ME., Oct. 4, 1869.
MY FEAR MR. FISHER: Find inclused \$10,000 check in pay't of A. & P. Coburn's subscription. I presume you will receive by the same

mail 20 p'r ct. due on all the subscrip-tions already forwarded to you, and also on the following: Philo Hersey, Belfast..... A. W. Johnson, Belfast..... 5,000 R. C. Johnson, Belfast...... 5,000

This makes \$125,000 in all I have disposed of. It is doubtful if I dispose of any more—but I shall know by to mor-row. So there will be no delr, to em-barrass you in any way. No one will ever know from me that I have disposed of a single dollar in Maine. So there need be no embarrassment in talking with Mr. Caldwell. I don't wish you to settle that matter with Mr. Caldwell till you hear from me again. Ple se send receipt to A. & P. Coburn, Showhegan,

Me. Yours truly, J. G. BLAINE.
W. Fisher, Jr., Esq.
After I rec'd the letter in regard to Mr. Adams' case I telegraphed again. Delano had ret'd, and I think the suspension was at once ordered by him. P. S .- I send only \$8,000 this morning.

Will send \$2,000 remaining to morrow

morning. \$5,000. AUGUSTA, ME., 5th Oct., 1869. MY DEAR MR. FISHER: I inclose you two thousand dollar check, balance of A. & P. Coburn's installment; two thousand dollars in pay't of Auson P. Morrill's installment; one thousand dollars in pay't of Lot M. Morrill's installment. Lot M. Morrill's subscription of \$5,000 is

additional to those already advised, making in all \$130,000. There may possibly be \$20,000 more, but \$150,000 will be my I received yours inclosing P. R. Hazel-tine's letter from Belfast. By mail suc-ceeding this you will receive cashier check for \$1,000, and hereafter you will have no trouble with any of the Maine subscriptions. All will come to you in cash'r checks or money direct by express.
I note what you say about the importance of my keeping all quiet here. I fully appreciate y'r wisdom and y'r kindness, and shall endeavor to do just as you

think it expedient. I have endeavored in writing not to be indelicate.

I shall see you in Boston Thursday noon. Don't send any receipts to Maine noon. Don't send Yours, folks till I come. Yours, J. G. BLAINE.

These two letters of October 4 and 5

1869, are 'n continuation of the two let-ters of October 4, 1869, which have been

thought I would suggest the nature your thoughts in good time.

It would be well to determine the mount to which the mount to be the trained to the mount to which the mount to the moun

amount to which you might wish to go.

I suppose it might be practicable to secure a \$500,000 bank; but in that locality you would hardly wish to go so deep. But they are very profitable institutions -say \$250,000.

Yours very truly, J. G. BLAINE. WARREN FISHER, Jr., Esq.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1870. MY DEAR MR. FISHER: You have

House of Representatives. Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1870. My DEAR MR. FISHER: I wrote very hastily, both to yourself and Mr. Caldwell, in regard to the bank. A further conference with the Controller of

the Currency gives some additional facts guides, as well as ourself, found our feet badly frostbitten; and consequently our stay at the top was not a protracted one. The return trip was accomplished much easier than the ascent, although in some content of the content of t 85 at different periods in the past. They have full \$450,000 circulation on a bank

You can, of course, deposit 5-20s if you please, but you will get no more than 90 per cent. circulation. They will cost you more, of course, and, though you get more interest, you will very likely be disturbed in the quiet possession of them very soon by the operation of the funding scheme.

The opinion gains ground here quite

this we descend by the Mauvais Pas to the valley, and ascend on the other side to the Flegere, a point from which is obtained a magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, with thirteen mountain peaks each over two miles high and five quite long enough to embrace within the great glaciers descending to the valley. great glaciers descending to the valley.

Well pleased with our visit to this might be well to have your formal application land, we took diligence the cation for y'r increase of capital, and then take such time as you may wish for getting your stock subscribed. If you desire I will confer with Senator Rice in scenery, and after a few hours delay in that city took train for Paris.

TRAVELEE.

regard to forms, &c. It might be better now to let him take the lead. Yours very truly,

J. G. BLAINE. very truly, W. Fisher, Jr., Esq.

AUGUSTA, ME, 29 Dec., 1870. MY DEAR MR. FISHER: I am in hopes now that I shall secure \$25,000, or nearly that. I find money very tight and rates well up to 9 per cent.—stiff at that.

The most of it will be for 5 and 6 months. If I had more time and earlier notice I could have raised more, and at easier rates. I have seen most of the parties to whom bonds are due. I do not have much trouble about the January coupon of the first mortgage bonds—but they of course growl some—on six of the bonds. I would be glad to have the coupon. I promised them individually to make it right in the future. I did not in any way use the name of the company commit you to anything-only my-

them see the equity of removing the April coupon, and I promised to try and adjust that matter with you after my return to Boston. They all agree with one voice that no bond shall be exposed for sale. I wish you could give me the for sale. I wish you could give me the benefit of that fraction making 32 of the 1st mortgage bonds for the \$31,500 due.

I use the extra \$500 in adjusting the interest matter, and it fits in completely. I will make it all right with you. What I want, then, is

\$82,000 {\$32,000 first mortgage bonds, \$50,000 land bonds, and also fr collateral to the notes for \$25,000 au additional \$50,000 of land

Please meet me at Mr. Caldwell's private office on Saturday at 12.15 sharp. I shall try to be there precisely at noon, but allow 15 minutes for grace. It is very important that I have everything completed that day, as a man will come to Boston with me to take charge of the bonds. Yours, in g't haste,
J. G. BLAINE.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Jan. 20, 1871. My Dear Mr. Fisher: I have this ing that, in case I can arrange a meeting in this city next week with Col. Thomas A. Scott to come on here. I have some reason for believing that a very advantageous arrangement may be made for taking say \$300,000. I will telegraph Mr. Caldwell by Tuesday evening if I can arrange the meeting, and I wish him to hold himself in readiness for the jour-

ney. Your letter is this moment receiv ed; you ask my advice. Let me have an accurate and reliable statement of your condition and I can do something, I feel very sanguine, with Thomas I think you will not deem me unreas I think you will not deem me unreas-onable when I again and persistently urge that I ought to have good notes for the \$25,000, and that I ought also to have the \$82,000 bonds, which were made

by yourself and Mr. Caldwell the exby yourself and arr. Caldwell the ex-press basis of the \$25,000 loan. I do not believe y'r company has a stronger or more equitable and legal claim than mine—while its personal hardships! me are bitter, and burning, and humiliating to the last degree. Sincerely your friend, J. G. BLAINE.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS, U. S. ) House of Representatives. Washington, D. C., April 21, 1871. MY DEAR MR. CALDWELL: On the 29th inst. the second note of the loan I negotiated in December last falls due. The first for \$2,032 50, which fell due March 1st—4th I way compelled to meet at the gravest possible inconvenience to myself. I drew on Mr. Fisher for the amount, but he declined to notice the draft. The note which falls due on the 29th inst. is for \$2,578 35. It seems extremely hard and unjust that I should be compelled to pay this money. It is no more my debt than the debt of President Grant or Queen Victoria, and I cannot believe that you and Mr. Fisher, both or either, intend to leave this burden on me. If you do, it will crush me. I have no possible means wherewith to meet these notes, and I beg of you and Mr. Fisher, either or both, to come to my relief. In a letter from Mr. Fisher under

"In regard to the \$25,000 which you borrowed and loaned to Mr. Caldwell, or rather Mr. Pratt, as it was assumed by Mr. Pratt, because you received from him \$50,000 land bonds for the amount. Upon my visiting the office for the first time after you left the city, Mr. Pratt said he and Mr. Farrington gave to you their individual bonds, and they kept the money: and in order to obtain the money; and get it out of Mr. Pratt's hands, I obtained \$50,000 iand bonds, and took what I supposed to be money; but it was not there. Part of it had been misapplied to other matters; \$15,000 of it I loaned Mr. Culdwol: the balance went into a house at Little Rock without my knowledge or content and Pullman care. knowledge or consent, and Pullman care

date of Jan. 24th, he writes me as fol-

Now, my dear sir, if this be a correct My Dear Mr. Fisher: You have rec'd Mr. Boutwell's answer.

I presume you will deem it necessary to come on hore; if so let me know of it a day or two in advance.

I have written to Mr. Caldwell about the bank; no trouble in securing a b'k of axxoo.000.

BOSTON, April 25, 1371.

Josiah Caldwell, No. 1 Pemberton square:

DEAR FISHER: I inclose letter from Blaine. I forgot to speak to you about them when I saw you this p. m. I hope you crahelp him. I would if it were in my po. r. Blaine is an important man for us to have feel all right toward us, and I only wish that I was so situated that I would have truly that I could help him. Yours very truly,
J. CALDWELL.
This letter inclosed Mr. Blaine's letter o Caldwell of April 21, 1871.

AUGUSTA, ME., 14th June, 1871. MY DEAR MR. FISHER: I tried very MY DEAR MR. FISHER: I tried very hard yesterday and day before (Monday and Tuesday) to see you, but was not fortunate enough to run across you. I am in a very painful and embarrassed situation, growing out of my counection with the Fort Smith enterprise. I have paid and caused to be paid into y'r treasury about \$250,000, and the only result to make the paid into years. sult to me is the most painful perplexity. The most painful of all and the most oppressive is the \$25,000 which I paid to Mr. Pratt for you Jan'y 2d, which I borrowed here on my own faith and credit on the distinct understanding with you that it was to be repaid, and that I was also to receive a certain proportion of the bonds. I have rec'd only a part of the bonds—the larger part—and not a dollar of the money. And now, in ad-dition to all other troubles, I have \$10,-000 of coupons, a little over that amount, which I am held to take care of partly through verbal understanding and partly far as I possibly can go without ruining myzelf past all recovery. If you will look at copy of our agreement in your hands, you will find there is still due to

In order to square myself with my friends, I need and must have \$36,000 land bonds, and \$9,000 lst mortgage—\$45,000 in all—still leaving \$57,000 of

me \$70,000 of land bonds and \$32,000 of

nine in your hands. Now, if you will take up these \$10,000 of coupons, paying me the cash therefor, and give me the \$45,000 of bonds I will let all the remainder of our matters stand until you are perfectly at ease and ready to open correspondence on the subject yourself. In other words, I will leave the matter in your hands until the Fort Smith enterprise is out of the woods and ts tangled affairs well smoothed out.

I trust in consideration of our many years of friendship, as well as in view of the peculiar relations I have held in this

Pray let me hear from you at your earliest leisure, and greatly oblige yours,

matter, you will make an effort to do

W. Fisher, Jr., Esq.

BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1871.

MY DEAR BLAINE: It is the greatest importance that the parties owning the interest in the \$25,000, and invested by them in the Northern Pacific Railroad, when the results when the contract of the second secon should receive what is due them, and be forced to turn the document over to them, and let you settle directly with them. I am constantly reminded about it, and they all say, Why don't Blaine deliver to you our interest? Mr. Caldwell tells me he has paid you his last note due you, and gave you the \$50,000 land bonds in addition. I should judge it was for your interest to settle the mat-You must be your own judge in the mat-ter, but my advice is to settle it at once. I remain, WARREN FISHER, JR.
Mr. Blaine's letter of October, 1, 1871,

BOSTON, Oct. 24, 1871. My DEAR BLAINE: Yesterday I received your favor of the 21st inst. to which I replied by telegram: "Mr. C. ment? The course you have thought has not been in this city for four weeks.

He is now in St. Louis."

I can get no information when Mr. Caldwell is to return; when he does, I will lay your letters before him. In the mean time I can say nothing in regard to the matter further than what I have heretofore told you—that Mr. Caldwell represented to me that he had paid for your account, and for which he has your receipts, all but \$2,500 of the \$25,000 which you loaned, and for which you re-ceived as collateral \$50,000 of the Little Rock and Fort Smith land grant bonds, which you since sold at 60 cents on the dollar, realizing therefor \$30,000, leaving you now in advance of funds, even if Mr. Caldwell had paid you nothing.

I have beretofore advised you that I had been frequently importuned for the securities of the Northern Pacific Rail

AUGUSTA, ME., Nov. 3d, 1871.

MY DEAR MB. FISHER: I write Mr.
Caldwell this day, earnestly asking him
to relieve me from the very pressing and
painful embarrassment entailed upon me
by raising the money I loaned to you
and him last winter.

Mr. Caldwell has paid me \$6,000;
there remains \$19,000 due, with considerable interest. There is due also to me.

erable interest. There is due also to me, under contract with you, \$70,000 land bonds and \$82,000 1st mortgage. Retaining in my possession the \$50,000 land bonds as collatteral to the note, there is still due to me \$20,000 land bonds and the let mortgage houds \$23. bonds and the 1st mortgage bonds \$32,000 into bonds and the 1st mortgage bonds \$32,000. I have already made one proposition for settlement, to which I call Mr. Caldwell's attention. I must have the matter settled in some way, and at once. Pray communicate with me on the matter. Sincerely yours,

J. G. BLAINE.

W. FISHER, JR., Esq. P. S.—It is very important to me that I have some bonds next week. If you don't accept the proposition I have made suppose you consider this: Let me retain the land bonds now in possession as satisfaction for loaned money, and you pay me the \$70,000 land bonds and \$32.000 lst mortgage due to me under the contract. I do not make this proposition to be bound by it; I merely suggest it. But I must have the matter settled in some way quickly. in some way quickly.

BOSTON, Nov. 4, 1871.

MY DEAR BLAINE: Your letter of the 3d inst. received. I hope Mr. Caldwell will respond to your request promptly and satisfactorily. I cannot say any anything until I see Mr. Caldwell, who keeps out of the way of creditors, but My Dear Mr. Fisher: You have rec'd Mr. Boutwell's answer.

I presume you will deem it necessary to come on here; if so let me know of it a day or two in advance.

I have written to Mr. Caldwell about the bank; no trouble in securing a b'k of \$500,000.

Sec'y of War will not allow the use of the Arsenal at Little Rock—says it is impossible.

My Dear Mr. Fisher will surely pay the other \$15,000, and Mr. Fisher will surely pay the other third party doing my best to act as a sincere and steadfast friend to both of you, I ought not to be left exposed to financial ruin and personal humiliation.

Please read this to Mr. Fisher. I have advised of my writing you. Sincerely for in any settlement hereafter. I remain yours, &c.,

W. Fisher, Jr.

Iyou have fixed a fired to way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of creditors, but anything until I see Mr. Cald rell, who beeps out of the way of cred

MY DEAR MR. FISHER: I am pressed daily for the bonds, which up to this time I have never been able to deliver. Let me assure you that if I were suffering in this matter alone I would not bother you, but wait in silence the issue of events. But how can I do this with parties who have paid their money earn-estly demanding of me the consideration estly demanding of me the consideration promised by me, but which I am not able to give because I do not receive the bonds to which I am entitled by contract? I am ready to receive any kind of reasonable proposition you may make. It is not a question of money making with me. It is simply a question of saving my word with others. I will sacrifice a my word with others. I will sacrifice a set length of the make I in this city on what was deemed very advantageous terms to

me. It is simply a question of saving my word with others. I will sacrifice a great deal to get a settlement. I feel assured of your friendly disposition toward me, and therefore I do not wish to seem importunate and troublesome; but if you knew the agonies I have a fifteen if you knew the agonies I have suffered in this matter during the past six months you would pity me, I am sure, and make great efforts to relieve me. Pray let me know what I am to expect. Yours, very sincerely, J. G. BLAINE.

WARREN FISHER, JR., Esq.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 10, 1871.
MY DEAR BLAINE: I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th inst., from which I am led to infer that the contracts I I am led to infer that the contracts I made through you to your Eastern friends have not been fulfilled on my part; but such is not the fact, as I have delivered each and every one of them all the securities in accordance with the contracts and they have surrendered to be received oonds on any other terms. When the road got into financial difficulties and loss fell upon you you still retained your bonds, and you held them clear through to the reorganization of the company in 1874, exchanging them for stocks and bonds of the new company. through written agreement—coupous due in April on land bonds and to fall due in July on 1st mortgage bonds. Now, I have a proposition to make to you, which I think is most liberal and fair, going as I nossibly can go without ruining and party the Eastern contracts, and they have surrendered to me my obligations. You are well aware of the condition of the read, and that you have received your full proportion of think is most liberal and fair, going as I nossibly can go without ruining. under the Eastern contracts, when you consider the length of the road only that money proceedings are now pending completed. I think you can readily see in the U. S. Circuit Court in Arkansas, consider the length of the road only that I can make no proposition further than as the road progresses to deliver concealment of the investment and you bonds in accordance. I know but little of your obligations to deliver bonds to others, but taking into account the \$100,000 bonds you sold to Tom Scott and the amount of money you received on the Eastern contracts, our relative failed, I knew with what severity the positions financially in the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bear a wide contrast. Mr. Caldwell is here, but I have not seen him; still, I presume he rather hard at this late day to be comhas paid proper attention to your letter addressed to him.

I remain, with kind regards,

WARREN FISHER, JR.

The following was in reply to Mr. Blaine's letter of April 13, 1872, already BOSTON, April 15, 1872.

MY DEAR BLAINE: Your favor of

the 13th inst. resched me this morning. I am surprised at its contents. I have loaned you at various times, when you were comparatively poor, very large sums of money, and never have you naid me one dollar from your own pocket, either principal or interest. I have paid sundry amounts to others to when the programmer of the state sundry amounts to others to whom you were indebted, and these debts you have allowed to stand unpaid like the notes which I hold. I have placed you in positions whereby you have received very large sums of money without one dollar of expense to war and are constitutions. of expense to you, and you ought not to forget the act on my part. Of all the par-ties connected with the Little Rock and fortunate as yourself in obtaining money out of it. You obtained subscriptions from your friends in Maine for the building of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Out of their subscriptions you obtained a large amount both of Would your friends in Maine be satisfied if they knew the facts? Are my associing it to be the best. If you again de-cline I shall be obliged to use the notes or sell them to outside purchasers. No cessity knows no law.

Whatever bonds still due to you will

I have heretotore had been frequently importuned ascurities of the Northern Pacific Rail road, and as a last resort I had to surrender your obligation for the benefit of the parties in interest, who now say that after so long delay they will not take the securities, but require you to refund the money. I remain,

WARREN FISHER, JR.

Nov. 3d, 1871.

draft is in the hands of my clerk, who is as trustworthy as any man can be. If you can't get the letter written in season for the 9 o'clock mail to New York, please be sure to mail during the night so that it will start first mail Tuesday morning; but if possible, I pray you to get it in the 9 o'clock mail Monday evening. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher, Eincerely, [Burn this 'ester.]

[Indorsed on the back,] Not knowing your exact address I send this to the Parker House in order that it may [not] be subjected to any danger in the hands of a carrier.

The following is the inclosure referred to in the preceding letter: Boston, April ..., 1876.
The Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington

D. C.: DEAR SIR: I observe that certain newspapers are making, or, rather, in-sinuating the absurd charge that you own or had owned \$150,000 of Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bonds,

was deemed very advantageous terms to the purchaser. They were sold largely through myself. You became the purchaser of about \$30,000 of the bonds on precisely the same terms that every other buyer received, paying for them in in-stalments, running over a considerable period, just as others did. The transacperiod, just as others did. The transaction was perfectly open, and there was no more secrecy in regard to it than if you had been buying flour or sugar. I am sure you never owned a bond of the road that you did not pay for at the market rate. Indeed, I am ure that no one received bonds on any other terms.

You acquired also some demands your having joined with others in rais-ing some money when the company was in pressing need. For the recovery of been very easy had concealment been desirable; but your action in the whole matter was as open and as fair as the pelled to meet a slander in a matter where your conduct was in the highest degree honorable and straightforward.

You may use this letter in any way that will be of service to you.

Very sincerely yours.

W. F., JR,

The words "Indeed, I am sure that no one received bonds on any other terms" were interlined in foregoing letter in Mr.

Blaine's own handwriting.
We hereby certify the foregoing to be True and correct copies, of the originals.

WARREN FISHER,

JAMES MULLIGAN.

Boston, September 12, 1884. President Arthur's Future.

He will never return to politics. He He will never return to politics. He has a high notion of the dignity of the Presidential office. He will try to rema'r on the pedestal which he thinks it has set him on. His ambition was to be continued by suffrage in an office which chance had given to him, but that disappointment will not affect his future. He will not take a lower place in politics, nor return to the practice of law. tics, nor return to the practice of law. He is not very rich—probably he will retire from the White House with less than a hundred thousand dollars to his name. you obtained a large amount both of He had more than that when elected bonds and money free of cost to you. I Vice President, but his expenditures have your own figures, and know the amount. Owing to your political posihave your own figures, and know the have ever should have your own figures, and know the have ever should have your own figures, and know the have ever should if they knew the facts? Are my associates satisfied to have you obtain \$25,000 for Northern Pacific Railroad and you not make the investments as per agreement? The course you have thought proper to take in regard to my request is rather a poor one, taking your relations with me, and I sgain ask you to reconsider and grant it. You will find it much easier to pay by obtaining the credit, and I selected that course thinking it to be the best. If you again device, will live the rest of his day in dignified retirement from all business. And he will do it elegantly too. He has made friends while President who will enable him. They will not make him an object of charity, but they will make it possible for him to so employ his moderate fortune that it will afford the income of a great one. The Astors are under obligations to him for sending Waldorff Astor to Italy as United States Minister. They are just now showing their gratiwill live the rest of his day in dignified a great one. The Astors are under ob-ligations to him for sending Waldorff. Astor to Italy as United States Minister. They are just now showing their grati-tude by lionizing him at Newport; and how easy it will be for them to put him in the way of immensely remunerative real estate investment. He has within a Whatever bonds still due to you will be delivered as the road progresses. The other portions of your letter I make no reply. You know the facts; it is sufficient that I know them, and it is useless to mention them at this time. Please answer at once. I remain, respectfully yours.

WARREN FISHER, JR.

The reply to this letter is Mr. Blaine's letter of April 18, 1872, already published.

The expression "obtaining the credit" in the above letter refers to a request by

Pioneen Press, St. 30 Apl 12 West on T The Stinglest Man Alive.

A correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean thus tells of a very mean man: A shoe factory failed, and the old man went over when they sold the assets at [Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., 16th April, 1876.
MY DEAR ME. FISHER: You can do me a very great favor, and I know it will give you pleasure to do so—just as I would do for you under similar circumstances. Certain persons and papers are trying to throw mud at me to injure my candidacy before the Cincinnati Convention, and you may observe they are trying it in connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith matter.

I want you to send me a letter such as and Fort Smith matter.

I want you to send me a letter such as the inclosed draft. You will receive this to-morrow (Monday) evening, and it will be a favor I shall never forget if you will at once write me the letter and mail the same evening.

The letter is strictly true, is honorable to you and to me, and will stop the months of slanderers at once.

which he recommended in such cases and which he sold at fifty cents a bottle.

It was harmless stuff and was made by that sort, but it had a great reputation, for the horses would be given a does before they started and another when they got home, and, having had nothing but shoe pegs all day they were hupgry enough to eat their own heads off by the same evening.

The letter is strictly true, is honorable to you and to me, and will stop the months of slanderers at once.

Regard this letter as strictly confidential. Do not show it to any one. The draft is in the hands of my clerk, who is a strustworthy as any man can be. If as trustworthy as any man can be. If

A graud meeting of the Tammany district leaders was held in the wigwam on Friday night, more than 600 of the 1300 men on the rell being present. The apirit of the meeting seemed to be against Cleveland and with Grady who made a long and passionate speech denouncing Cleveland and announcing his allegiance to Beast Butler. He was vigorously cheered, but resolutions envisoring the nominees were adopted 810 to 87. It is rumored that Tammany may seek to save in credit and defeat Cleveland at the same time by nominating an electoral ticket of its own and throwing its vote away on it.